

FOSSIL VERTEBRATES FROM GORE QUARRIES.

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Many fragments of fossil vertebrates have recently been received from cave fillings at the Gore Limestone Quarries, South-Western Line, Queensland. Mr. L. C. Ball, Chief Geologist, Geological Survey of Queensland, heard of the occurrence of fossil bones at Gore whilst enquiring for phosphatic cave earths. In response to his request, Mr. D. S. Geary, manager of the Queensland Cement and Lime Co., forwarded specimens which Mr. Ball kindly brought to me in April last. A second consignment was received from Mr. Ball shortly afterwards. Subsequently Flight-Sergeant E. T. O'Rourke personally collected numerous specimens and brought two boxes of material to the Museum.

This new fossil locality appears to be even richer than the Marmor Quarry cave-earth deposits, many specimens from which were recorded by the writer in Vol. VIII. of these Memoirs. Only part of this material from Gore has yet been examined in detail. There are dozens of maxillary and mandibular fragments of Macropodidae, with scores of long-bones, pelvic and tarsal elements, some of which are very fragmentary and some almost perfect. The following concise identifications will show that some of the specimens are of unusual interest:—

Thylacolco carnifex Owen. Mandibular fragment with carnassial and incisor; another mandibular fragment with carnassial; incomplete specimens of two unattached carnassials. F. 2770.

Sarcophilus lanarius Owen. Six mandibular fragments; one maxillary fragment with two worn molars; one isolated 2nd molar from the right maxilla. F. 2771.

Phascolonus gigas Owen. Two mandibular fragments and two isolated molars. F. 2772.

Phascolomys mitchelli Owen. Abraded fragment of a mandible with remains of the molar series, the dimensions of which agree with those of *P. mitchelli*. F. 2774.

Bettongia sp. (Sub-Family Potoroinae). A slightly-disrupted mandibular fragment with the characteristic deciduous premolar and two following molars. F. 2775.

Isodon obesulus. Three multicuspidate quadrangular molars were found completely embedded in cave earth but perfectly preserved and in serial alignment, 10 mm. in length. These agree precisely with unworn molars of this common bandicoot. F. 2773.

No precise identifications have yet been made of the numerous maxillary and mandibular fragments of Macropodidae.

A single isolated incisor of the *Rattus* type shows the presence of rodent species.

The proximal end of an avian tarso-metatarsus is closely comparable with that of *Alectura lathamii*, the Brush Turkey. F. 2769.

The fragment of a lower jaw demonstrates a large Scincoid lizard resembling *Trachysaurus rugosus*.

The presence of the Marsupial Lion (*Thylacoleo*), the "Marsupial Devil" (*Sarcophilus*) and the "Giant Wombat" or "Pouched Ass" (*Phascolonus*) shows that the Gore Quarries fauna is obviously related to that of the extensive Condamine Pleistocene deposits to the north of this locality. Mr. Ball notes that the limestones "are believed to be of Carboniferous Age."